

TRANSLATORS' EXPLANATORY NOTE

The English content of this report is a free translation of the registered auditor's report of the below-mentioned Polish Company. In Poland statutory accounts as well as the auditor's report should be prepared and presented in Polish and in accordance with Polish legislation and the accounting principles and practices generally adopted in Poland.

The accompanying translation has not been reclassified or adjusted in any way to conform to the accounting principles generally accepted in countries other than Poland, but certain terminology current in Anglo-Saxon countries has been adopted to the extent practicable. In the event of any discrepancies in interpreting the terminology, the Polish language version is binding.



Independent Registered Auditor's Report

To the General Shareholders' Meeting and the Supervisory Board of Selena FM S.A.

Report on the audit of consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the attached annual consolidated financial statements of the group Selena FM („the Group”), in which Selena FM S.A. is the parent entity (“the Parent Company”):

- give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2019 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the adopted accounting policies;
- comply in terms of form and content with the laws applicable to the Group and the Parent Company's Articles of Association;

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the Audit Committee issued on the date of this report on 13 May 2020.

What we have audited

We have audited the annual consolidated financial statements of the group Selena FM S.A. which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019;

and the following prepared for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2019:

- the consolidated income statement;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows, and
- the notes comprising a description of the adopted accounting policies and other explanations.

Basis for an opinion

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing as adopted as National Standards on Auditing by the National Council of Statutory Auditors (“NSA”) and pursuant to the Act of 11 May 2017 on Registered Auditors, Registered Audit Companies and Public Oversight (“the Act on Registered Auditors” – Journal of Laws of 2019, item 1421, as amended) and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding the statutory audit of public-interest entities (“the EU Regulation” – Journal of Laws EU L158). Our responsibilities under those NSA are further described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report.

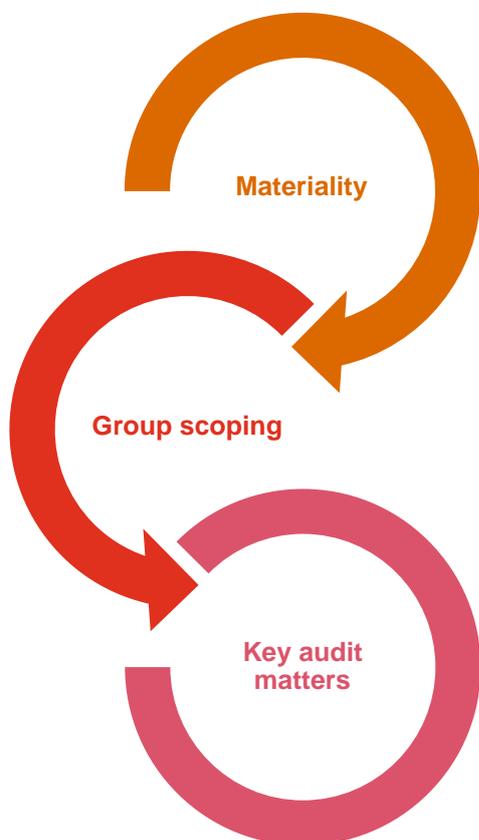
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence and ethics

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Federation of Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (“the IFAC Code”) as adopted by resolutions of the National Council of Statutory Auditors and other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Poland. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IFAC’s Code. During the audit, the key registered auditor and the registered audit firm remained independent of the Group in accordance with the independence requirements set out in the Act on Registered Auditors and in the EU Regulation.

Our audit approach

Overview



- The overall materiality threshold adopted for the purposes of our audit was set at PLN 13,2 million, which represents 1% of the total revenues.
- We have audited the Parent Company and chosen subsidiaries in several countries.
- We received audit reports from other auditors who audited the consolidation packages of 5 of the Group’s subsidiaries, in accordance with our instructions.
- The scope of our audit covered 84% of the Group’s revenue and 60% of total assets of all the consolidated Group companies before consolidation eliminations.
- Impairment of tangible assets.
- Implementation of IFRS 16 Lease.



As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where the Parent Company's Management Board made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operated.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by the adopted materiality level. Our audit was designed to obtain reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error.

They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole, as presented below. These thresholds, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

The concept of materiality is used by the registered auditor both in planning and conducting an audit, as well as in assessing the effect of the misstatements identified during the audit and the unadjusted misstatements (if any), on the financial statements, and also when forming the registered auditor's report. Therefore, all opinions, assertions and statements contained in the registered auditor's report have been made taking into consideration the quantitative and qualitative materiality levels determined in accordance with the audit standards and the registered auditor's professional judgement.

Overall Group materiality	2019: PLN 13,2 million; 2018: PLN 10,0 million.
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How we determined it	1% of total Group revenue.
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Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We have adopted revenue as the basis for determining materiality because, in our opinion, it is an indicator commonly used by the users of financial statements to evaluate the Group operations and is a generally adopted benchmark. We adopted the materiality threshold at 1% because based on our professional judgement it is within the acceptable quantitative materiality thresholds.
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We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above PLN 0,66 million, as well as misstatements below that amount that,

in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. They include the most significant identified risks of material misstatements, including the identified risks of material misstatement resulting from fraud. These matters were addressed in the context

of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon. We summarized our response to these risks and, when deemed appropriate, presented the most important observations relating to these risks. We do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Impairment of Property, plant and equipment

In the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2019, the Group disclosed property, plant and equipment in the net amount of PLN 232,6 million, which constitutes 23.2% of total assets of the Group. The value of impairment allowances for property, plant and equipment at the balance sheet date amounts to PLN 19,4 million.

Disclosures regarding impairment of property, plant and equipment and accounting policies have been described in note 6.2.1 and 6.2.5 to consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with IAS 36 'Impairment of assets', The Management Board of the Parent Company performs at the end of the reporting period, and in the case of special events also during year, an assessment of the existence of triggering events indicating the risk of impairment of property, plant and equipment. In the case of triggering events The Management Board calculates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units, for which the risk has been identified.

As a result of impairment tests performed in 2019, an impairment charge for the property, plant and equipment was reversed in the total amount of PLN 0,7 million.

Determining the recoverable amount requires the adoption of a number of significant assumptions and making judgments for each of the cash-generating units tested, including in particular the Group's strategy, macroeconomic and market assumptions, and predictions about legal conditions. In the case of fixed assets in operating, in relation to which the Group has plans to continue the business, assumptions and judgments also include financial plans and cash flow forecasts.

Our testing procedures included in particular:

- understanding and evaluation of the process of identifying triggering events for impairment of assets;
- understanding and evaluation of the rules determining the cash-generating unit and the process of estimating their recoverable value;
- a critical assessment of the assumptions and judgments adopted by the Management Board in determining the recoverable amount of individual assets tested for impairment;
- in the case of property, plant and equipment for which the recoverable amount was estimated based on the models of financial projections, our procedures included in particular the analysis of impairment tests performed by the Group's Management Board:
 - (a) a critical assessment of the assumptions adopted by the Group's Management Board and estimates made to determine the recoverable amount (the period covered by the projections of future cash flows and the level of revenues, operating margin and future investment expenditures assumed, the discount rate used),
 - (b) we considered the assumptions made based on our knowledge, practice and experience, and we compared the estimates with external evidence if available,
 - (c) verify the mathematical correctness and methodological consistency of the valuation model based on discounted cash flows using internal PwC specialists in the field of valuations;
- assessment of the sensitivity analysis of the assumptions made by the Management Board to the result of the impairment assessment;
- assessment of the correctness and completeness of disclosures regarding impairment testing of the consolidated financial statements.

Bearing in mind the inherent risk of uncertainty related to significant estimates made by the Management Board in assessing the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment items, we believe that this is a key audit matter.

Implementation of IFRS 16 Lease

In relation to leasing transactions the Group adopted the new IFRS 16 Leasing standard from January 1, 2019.

In the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of the right to use asset amounts to PLN 42,1 million and the lease liabilities amounts to PLN 37,7 million.

Description of the impact of the implementation of IFRS 16 on consolidated financial statements of the Group was included in the note 1.3 and the other disclosures were included in note 6.2.2 and 6.1.5.

Where the contract meets the recognition criteria for leasing, the Group recognizes the right to use asset with an appropriate liability for leasing determined in the amount of discounted future payments over the duration period of the lease.

The adoption of IFRS 16 required estimates and calculations to be made, including the identification of lease terms specified in the concluded contracts, which had an impact on the measurement of lease liabilities and right of use assets.

Bearing in mind the relevance of those positions in the Group consolidated financial statements, as well as the vulnerability of positions to the risk of material misstatement, we believe that this is a key audit matter.

Our testing procedures included in particular:

- assessment of the accounting policies adopted by the Group for leasing and compliance of these policies with the requirements of the standard;
- understanding the internal control system and analysis of the rules adopted in the Group in the field of identification and ensuring completeness of contracts covered by IFRS 16;
- analysis of significant contracts, on basis of which Group uses assets.;
- performing detailed testing on a selected sample in which there were quantitative and qualitative criteria used, including, among others reconciliation of data accepted for determination of right of use an asset and lease liabilities to a contract with the supplier;
- verification and evaluation, on a selected sample, of estimates and calculations that affect value of the lease liabilities and right of use assets. rights of use an asset,
- assessment of the correctness and completeness leasing disclosures (including the impact of the IFRS 16 adoption, first presented in the note 1.3) in the consolidated financial statements.

Responsibility of the Management and Supervisory Board for the consolidated financial statements

The Management Board of the Parent Company is responsible for the preparation of annual consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position and results of operations, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, the adopted accounting policies, the applicable laws and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, and for such internal control

as the Management Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Parent Company's Management Board is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing,



as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management Board either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Parent Company's Management Board and members of its Supervisory Board are obliged

to ensure that the consolidated financial statements comply with the requirements specified in the Accounting Act of 29 September 1994 ("the Accounting Act" – Consolidated text: Journal of Laws of 2019, item 351, as amended). Members of the Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the NSA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

The scope of the audit does not cover an assurance on the Group's future profitability or the efficiency and effectiveness of the Parent Company's Management Board conducting its affairs, now or in future.

As part of an audit in accordance with the NSA, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness

of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Parent Company's Management Board.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Parent Company's Management Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding



independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated to the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period

and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other information

Other information

Other information comprises a Report on the Group's operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 ("the Report on the operations") Statement of Compliance with Corporate Governance Rules and the Statement on Non-financial Information referred to in Article 55(2b) of the Accounting Act which are separate parts of the Report on the operations (together "Other Information").

Responsibility of the Management and Supervisory Board

The Management Board of the Parent Company is responsible for preparing Other Information in accordance with the law.

The Parent Company's Management Board and the members of the Supervisory Board are obliged to ensure that the Report on the Company's Group's operations including its separate parts complies with the requirements of the Accounting Act.

Registered auditor's responsibility

Our opinion on the audit of the consolidated financial statements does not cover Other Information.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the information in the consolidated financial statements, our knowledge obtained in our audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we identified a material misstatement in Other Information, we are obliged to inform about it in our audit report. In accordance with the requirements of the Act on the Registered Auditors, we are also obliged to issue an opinion on whether the Report on the operations has been prepared in accordance with the law and is consistent with information included in annual consolidated financial statements.

Moreover, we are obliged to issue an opinion on whether the Parent Company provided the required information in its corporate governance statement and to inform whether the Parent Company prepared a statement on non-financial information.

Opinion on the Report on the operations

Based on the work we carried out during the audit, in our opinion, the Report on the Group's operations:

- has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Article 49 of the Accounting Act para. 71 – for the Group of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance dated 29 March 2018 on current and periodical information submitted by issuers of securities and conditions for considering as equivalent the information required under the legislation of a non-Member State ("Regulation on current information" – Journal of Laws 2018, item 757;
- is consistent with the information in the consolidated financial statements.

Moreover, based on the knowledge of the Group and its environment obtained during our audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Report on the Group's operations.

Opinion on the corporate governance statement

In our opinion, in its corporate governance statement, the Group included information set out in para. 70.6 (5) of the Regulation on current information. In addition, in our opinion, information specified in paragraph 70.6 (5)(c)–(f), (h) and (i) of the said Regulation included in the corporate governance statement are consistent with the applicable provisions of the law and with information included in the consolidated financial statements.



Information on non-financial information

In accordance with the requirements of the Act on the Registered Auditors, we confirm that the Group has prepared a statement on non-financial information referred to in Article 55(2b)

of the Accounting Act as a separate section of the Report on the operations.

We have not performed any assurance work relating to the statement on non-financial information and we do not provide any assurance with regard to it.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Statement on the provision of non-audit services

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that the non-audit services we have provided to the Parent Company and its subsidiaries are in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable in Poland and that we have not provided any non-audit services prohibited under Article 5(1) of the EU regulation and Article 136 of the Act on Registered Auditors.

The non-audit services which we have provided to the Company and its subsidiaries in the audited period are disclosed in the note 8.5 to the consolidated financial statements.

Appointment

We have been appointed for the first time to audit the annual consolidated financial statements of the Group by resolution of the Supervisory Board dated 13 March 2018. We have been auditing the Group's financial statements without interruption since the financial year ended 31 December 2018, i.e. for 2 consecutive years.

The Key Registered Auditor responsible for the audit on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers Polska spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością Audyt sp.k., a company entered on the list of Registered Audit Companies with the number 144., is Katarzyna Ignaszak.

Katarzyna Ignaszak
Key Registered Auditor
No. 11715
Wrocław, 14 May 2020